

It is also easy to understand that the protest of the first-born against his dethronement very often takes the form of an inclination to recognize any given authority as justified and to side with it. This inclination occasionally gives the first-born child a distinctly 'conservative' character, not in any political sense, but in relation to the facts of everyday life. I found a striking example of this in Theodor Fontane's biography. We need not be accused of splitting hairs when we see the trait of submission to authority in Robespierre's personality also, despite the leading part he played in the Revolution. But, since Individual Psychology is opposed to fixed rules, it ought to be borne in mind that it is not the position in the family sequence that is the decisive factor, but the situation that results from it. Hence the psychical portrait of the first-born may emerge even in a child who comes later in the family succession, if in any way he has his attention more drawn to another who follows him, and if he reacts to that situation. The fact too, that a second-born child can occasionally take up the role of the first-born should not be overlooked, as, for example, in the case where the first-born child is weak-minded and therefore does not come into consideration as part of the normal situation. A good example of this is to be found in the character of Paul Heyse, who took up an almost paternal attitude towards his elder brother and was his teacher's right-hand supporter at school. But in every case we shall find a method of investigation ready to our hand if we make a careful examination of a first-born child's life-pattern and do not forget that the second child presses on his heels. The fact that he is sometimes able to escape from this situation by treating the second child in a fatherly or motherly way is simply a variant of his struggle for the upper hand.

また、第一子の王位転落に対する抗議が、しばしば、どんな権威であれそれを正当なものとして認め、支持する傾向として現れるのも、容易に理解できる。この傾向は、第一子に明確な「保守的」性格を与えることがある。政治的な意味ではなく、日常生活の事実との関係においてである。私はテオドール・フォンタンクの伝記にその印象的な例を見つけた。また、ロベスピエールは革命で指導的役割を果たしたが、我々が彼の人格の中にも権威への服従という特徴を見るとき、細部にこだわりすぎだと責められる必要はない。しかし、個人心理学は固定されたルールには反対であるので、家族の(生まれた)順番における位置が決定要因なのではなく、その位置の結果として起きる状況が重要なのだということを、忘れてはならない。したがって、第一子の心理的肖像は、たとえ家族の中で後に生まれた子であっても、注意が何らかの形で後続の子に向けられ、その子はその状況に反応すれば、現れる可能性がある。ときとして第二子が第一子にとって代わり、役割を担う事実も見逃してはならない。例えば、第一子の知能が低く、正常な状況の一部とみなされない場合のようにである。そのよい例を、ポール・ヘイゼの性格に見ることができる。彼は兄に対してほとんど父親のような態度で接し、学校では先生の右腕であった。しかし、どのような事例においても、第一子のライフパターンを注意深く調べ、第二子が迫ってきていることを忘れなければ、調査の方法はすぐに見つかるだろう。第一子が第二子に父親的ないし母親的な態度で接することで、この状況から逃れられることがあるのは、単に第一子の優位な立場に立とうとする「もがき」struggleの一つの亜型に過ぎない。

## ●The relativity of the position IPAA pp.376-377

It is a common fallacy to imagine that children of the same family are formed in the same environment. Of course, there is much which is the same for all children in the same home, but the psychological situation of each child is individual and differs from that of others, because of the order of their succession.

There has been some misunderstanding of my custom of classification according to position in the family. It is not, of course, the child's number in the order of successive births which influences his character, but the situation into which he is born and the way in which he interprets it. Thus, if the eldest child is feeble-minded or suppressed, the second child may acquire a style of life similar to that of an eldest child; and in a large family, if two are born much later than the rest, and grow up together separated from the older children, the elder of these may develop like a first child. Such differences also happen sometimes in the case of twins.

## ●Description of Siblings PPAC p.91

The first question as to who is most different from the patient is of utmost importance. Difference in character, temperament and interest always indicate competition. Competition may coincide with rivalry, but is not identical to it. Open rivalry may be absent in a strong competitive relationship which is revealed by the differences of personality. The most different sibling, therefore, can be recognized as the strongest competitor. In most cases it is the next older or next younger brother or sister. (The first and second child are usually most different, indicating strongest lines of competition.)

Most patients have no difficulty in naming the most different sibling accurately except a patient who is over-concerned with being right and afraid of giving the wrong answer, or one whose desire for moral superiority prevents him from saying anything "bad" about a sibling.

In asking the patient to elaborate spontaneously on his dissimilarities with his main competitor, he describes each one's movements in their competitive effort to find a place in the group. Character traits are expressions of movements. Where one sibling succeeds, his competitor will give up every effort; where the other fails, he will move in. As a result, each becomes different from the other.

Conversely, the siblings who are most alike are his allies. The answer to question 2 (Who is most like you? In what respect?) indicates these alliances. The description of the patient himself as he was a child provides for his descriptions of the other siblings (not as they are today, but as they were as children.)

患者と最も異なる人は誰か、ということに関する一つ目の質問は極めて重要である。性格、器質および興味の違いは、常に competition を示唆する。competition と rivalry は同時発生しているかもしれないが、それらは同じものではない。人格の違いにより明らかになる competitive な関係において、公然とした rivalry が見られないこともある。それゆえ、最も異なるきょうだいは、最も強力な competitor だと同定できる。ほとんどの場合、それはすぐ上の兄/姉またはすぐ下の弟/妹である。(第一子と第二子は通常最も異なっており、最も強い competition が示唆される)

正しさにこだわりすぎて間違った回答をすることを恐れる患者や、道徳的な優越性の追求のためにきょうだいの「悪い」ことが言えない患者を除き、ほとんどの患者は、自分と最も異なるきょうだいを簡単に挙げるができる。

患者に自分の主な competitor(競争相手)との相違点について自発的に詳しく説明するよう求めると、患者は集団の中で居場所を見つけようとする competitive な努力におけるそれぞれの動き(movement)を説明する。性格傾向は動きの表現である。きょうだいの一方が成功する分野では、competitor は全ての努力を放棄するし、相手が失敗した分野には、彼が参入する。結果、それぞれ互いに異なってくるのである

逆に、最も似ているきょうだいは allies(同盟相手)である。質問 2（あなたに最も似ているのは誰ですか、どのような点で似ていますか）の答えは、このような同盟関係を示唆する。患者自身の子供のころの描写は、他のきょうだいの描写（現在ではなく子供の頃の）を提供してくれる